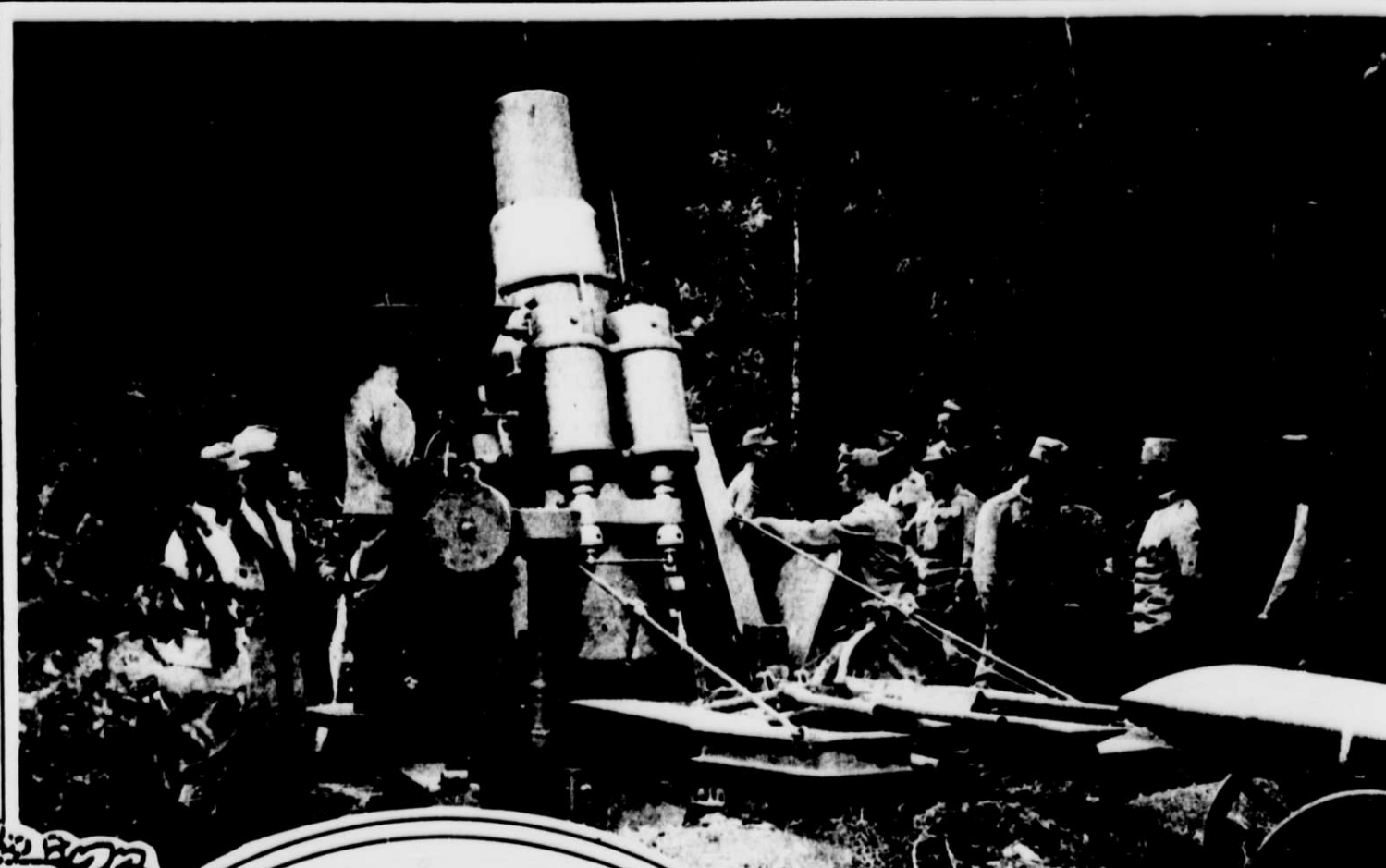


PICTURESQUE FIGHTING ON AUSTRO-ITALIAN BORDER



ARCHDUKE EUGENE INSPECTING A RANGE FINDING POSITION.



ONE OF THE BIG AUSTRIAN MORTARS IN ACTION.

Both Sides Strongly Fortified in Difficult Passes of Tyrolian Alps

SOME of the most picturesque fighting of the war in Europe is that which has taken place on the Austro-Italian frontier. This is due to the care with which Austrian foresight fortified the Alpine passes.

On account of the Triple Alliance Austria expected originally to be supported in this war by Italy as well as Germany. The death of the former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the growing influence of the French Ambassador, M. Barrere, and his friends, especially D'Annunzio, brought about a change in the attitude of the Italian Government, and as a matter of precaution Austria began to fortify her Italian frontier.

Before the year 1866 the stronghold of the Austrian defence against Italian aggression was the so-called quadrilateral. The Adige River was the natural border between the Italian territory and the Friuli, the former Campo Franco, so-called from the original Franco-Italian population. In 1866 Italy, although defeated by Austria, obtained the fruits of victory, owing to the fact that her ally, Prussia, defeated Austria. Bismarck was anxious to weaken the strength of Austria as far as possible in order that Prussia might obtain the leadership in the German Empire. A new frontier was drawn, not at all as favorable for Austria. One who reads the reports of the fighting coming from Italian sources might be led to believe that the Italians are



FOOD AND AMMUNITION BEING TRANSPORTED OVER THE ALPS BY DONKEYS.

fighting from the valley against a natural fortress of mountains, while in fact both armies are fighting under exactly the same conditions.

The difference in favor of Austria is due to her better artillery and greater knowledge of the country.



A SUGGESTION FROM THE ARCTIC. THE AUSTRIANS USING DOG TEAMS TO CARRY AMMUNITION.

At the beginning of the Austro-Italian war Austria, it is stated, had only three army corps on this front, in command of which were two of

her ablest men. One was Gen. Dankl, the victorious leader of the fourth Austrian army and former General in command of the Tyrol. Of

Entire Male Population on Teuton Side in Field as Sharpshooters

Initially the General in Chief was Archduke Eugene of Austria, the brother of Archduke Frederick and the Queen Mother of Spain. This was a very fortunate choice from a political point of view. The Archduke had many years ago his residence in Innsbruck and was popularly called Archduke Eugene of Tyrol. In addition he is grand master of the Teutonic Knights and is considered the leader of the mountaineers in the Austrian Alpine provinces.

It is stated that the Austrian army would not have been able to defend their positions against superior Italian forces had it not been for three reasons. First: Gen. Conrad von Hetzendorf, the Austrian General originally in command, had fortified the entire Austro-Italian frontier. Second: The entire Tyrolian and Carinthian population is organized as a sharpshooter corps. All men between 17 and 33 years of age are armed and are supporting the Austrian army as so-called "stand sharpshooters." These men, being inhabitants of the district, have a great advantage in their knowledge of all the trails through the mountains. All of them are expert shots and fighting for their own ground. The third advantage of the Austrian army is the fact of their well prepared defence.

The Italians tried several times to organize a general attack against the Isonzo position (Italian Carinthian frontier), but never tried a general attack along the entire Tyrolian and eastern front at the beginning of the war.

A KNOCKDOWN HOSPITAL, GIFT OF NEW YORK WOMAN TO FRANCE

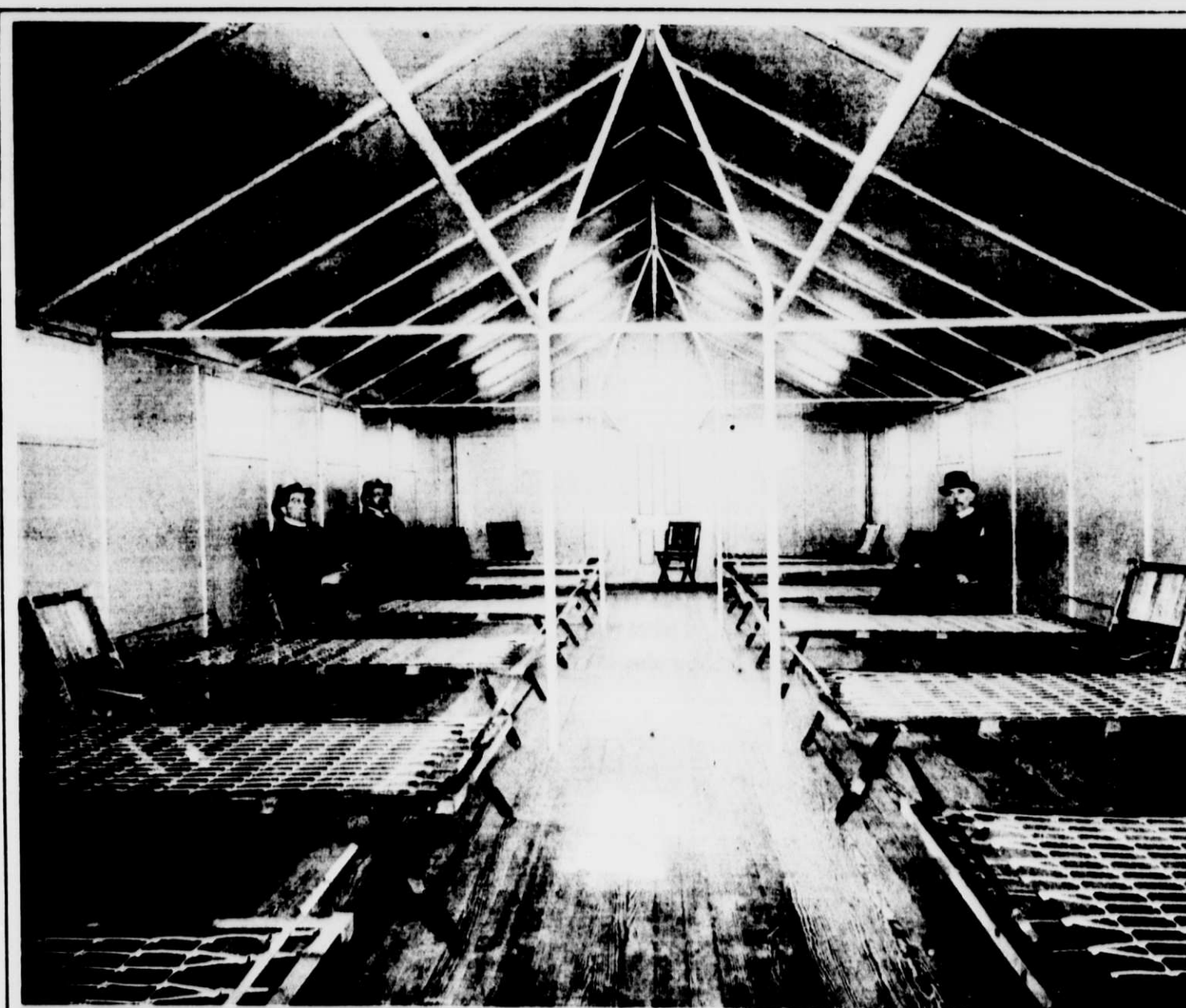


THE PORTABLE HOSPITAL, READY FOR SHIPMENT, BOXED IN ITS SECTIONAL FLOORING.

THROUGH the generosity of a New York woman the French Red Cross will soon be in possession of a portable hospital of such unique construction that it can be erected or dismantled almost instantly and can easily be transported to the part of the field where it is most needed. The donor of the hospital is Mrs. Oscar L. Richard, wife of the president of the State Bank in Grand street. When the idea

of the gift of a knockdown hospital occurred to her as a suitable gift to the Red Cross Mrs. Richard consulted the firm that has built a large number of portable houses for the United States Government for use in the Panama Canal Zone and Alaska. The plans were drawn under her supervision. The cost of the building was \$5,000. The novel feature of its construction is the plan of having the sections of the floor

form the packing crates in which it is transported, the sections of the roof making the covers. Handles on the sides of the crates make it easily carried by hand. The hospital is 45 feet by 18 feet and will accommodate twenty-six patients. Two men can erect it in ninety minutes. Not a nail or a screw is used, bolts being the only method of joining. The building will be comfortable in the most severe weather.



THE INTERIOR OF THE HOSPITAL WHEN SET UP, SHOWING THE COTS THAT ARE PART OF ITS EQUIPMENT.